United Nations A/65/458

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 December 2010

Original: English

**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 106

# International drug control

## Report of the Third Committee

*Rapporteur*: Mr. Asif **Garayev** (Azerbaijan)

## I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "International drug control" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 5th, 6th, 7th, 15th and 51st meetings, on 6, 7 and 14 October and 23 November 2010. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 6 and 7 October, the Committee held a general discussion on the item jointly with item 105, entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice". An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/65/SR.5-7, 15 and 51).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/65/93);

(b) Letter dated 8 July 2010 from the representative of Namibia to the Secretary-General (A/65/89).

4. At the 5th meeting, on 6 October, the attention of the Committee was drawn to documents A/C.3/65/L.2 (under item 105) and A/C.3/65/L.3 (under item 106), which contained draft resolutions recommended by the Economic and Social Council for action by the Committee.

5. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Afghanistan, Malaysia, Sierra Leone and Zambia (see A/C.3/65/SR.5).

10-67597 (E) 161210

Please recycle

# II. Consideration of proposals

## A. Draft resolutions A/C.3/65/L.3 and A/C.3/65/L.13

6. By its resolution 2010/21, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution, entitled "Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework". The draft resolution was reproduced in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/65/L.3), and read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* section XVI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,
>
> "*Recalling also* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,
>
> "*Recalling further* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,
>
> "*Having regard* to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled 'Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011', in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,
>
> "1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office, and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;
>
> "2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains resulting from the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
>
> "3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and that the thematic and

regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013;

"4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment shall contribute to improving the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009, the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

"8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

"9. *Takes note*, in the preceding context, of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;

"10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

"14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations."

7. At its 5th meeting, on 6 October, the Committee agreed to merge the texts of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.3/65/L.2 and A/C.3/65/L.3, both entitled "Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework", to be issued as a text submitted by the Chair.

8. At its 15th meeting, on 14 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations, entitled "Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework" (A/C.3/65/L.13).

9. The Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.13 (see para. 17, draft resolution I).[1]

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.13, draft resolutions A/C.3/65/L.2 and A/C.3/65/L.3 were withdrawn.

## B. Draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.16 and Rev.1

12. At the 15th meeting, on 14 October, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" (A/C.3/65/L.16) which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome addressing the world drug problem, the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009 and those on regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of precursors,

[1] The Committee also adopted draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.13 under item 105 (see A/65/457).

"*Recalling also* that in its resolution 64/182 the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

"*Welcoming with appreciation* the adoption by consensus by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 2010/17 of 22 July 2010 on the realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework,

"*Welcoming* the measures taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to its activities, and calling upon Member States to continue to address that issue with a view to improving the governance and financial situation of the Office,

"*Welcoming also* the eighteenth International AIDS Conference, which was held in Vienna from 18 to 23 July 2010 and at which legislators, scientists, academics, policymakers, practitioners, activists and people living with HIV from all over the world participated,

"*Recalling* all resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-third session,

"*Welcoming* the measures and strategies on drug control adopted by national authorities to comply with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and in accordance with national legislation,

"*Gravely concerned* that, despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

"*Noting with grave concern* the global increased abuse of certain drugs and the proliferation of new substances, as well as the increasing sophistication of transnational organized crime groups engaged in their manufacture and distribution,

"*Recognizing* that international cooperation in demand reduction and supply reduction has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives at the regional and international levels in this regard,

"*Reaffirming* that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

"*Recognizing* the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters, specifically in the implementation of the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,

"*Reaffirming* that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires a political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem, including the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, also adopted at that session,

"*Reaffirming equally* that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

"*Recalling* the recommendations contained in resolution 64/182 that the Economic and Social Council devote one of its high-level segments to a theme related to the world drug problem and that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

"*Conscious* of the need to raise public awareness of the risks and threats posed to all societies by the different aspects of the world drug problem,

"1. *Calls upon* States to take the necessary measures to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

"2. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on human rights, and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

"3. *Undertakes* to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively, in particular by encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States

most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"4. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, and commits Member States to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis, including in detention facilities, bearing in mind that those interventions should also consider vulnerabilities that undermine human development, such as poverty and social marginalization;

"5. *Notes with great concern* the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also notes with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to working towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out its mandate in this area in close cooperation with relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

"6. *Emphasizes*, in that context, the importance of comprehensive, evidence-based HIV prevention programmes as an essential element of national, regional and international responses to the HIV epidemic, and underscores the need to address the gap in access to services for people living with or affected by HIV, including drug users, to tackle the issues of stigmatization and discrimination and to support increased capacity and resources for the provision of comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services;

"7. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes, taking into consideration the use of those narcotics for the relief of pain and

suffering, and acknowledges the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on estimating requirements for internationally controlled substances;

"8. *Acknowledges* the continuing efforts made and progress achieved in countering the world drug problem, notes with great concern the unprecedented surge in the illicit production of and trafficking in opium, the continuing illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine, the increasing illicit production of and trafficking in cannabis and the increasing diversion of precursors, as well as the related distribution and use of illicit drugs, and stresses the need to strengthen and intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels to tackle those global challenges in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better coordinated technical and financial assistance;

"9. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures so as to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of new routes and modi operandi of criminal organizations dedicated to the diversion or smuggling of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular with respect to their trafficking via the Internet, and to continue to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of such information;

"10. *Recognizes* the need to collect relevant data and information regarding international cooperation for countering the world drug problem at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, and urges all Member States to support dialogue through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to address this issue;

"11. *Recognizes* that:

"(a) Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances require international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach, taking into account the rule of law and, where appropriate, security concerns, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(b) Such crop control strategies include, inter alia, alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, eradication and law enforcement measures;

"(c) Such crop control strategies should be in full conformity with article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and appropriately coordinated and phased in accordance with national policies in order to achieve the sustainable eradication of illicit crops, noting furthermore the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in such strategies, coordinated with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication in affected rural areas, taking due account of the traditional licit uses of crops where there is

historical evidence of such use and giving due consideration to the protection of the environment;

"12. *Also recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invites them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

"13. *Reiterates* the urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

"14. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

"15. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in combating the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage;

"16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, including by carrying out training programmes to develop indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement or development of new national indicators and instruments;

"17. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts in supporting States to establish, upon request, operational frameworks essential for communication in the management of national borders and in facilitating the exchange of information on and analysis of drug trafficking trends at national, regional and international levels;

"18. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political

Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as, where appropriate, relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission at that session, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner;

"19. *Expresses its concern* about the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate;

"20. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"21. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"22. *Takes note* of the resolutions of the fifty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the *World Drug Report 2010* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board, and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures, such as within the framework of the Paris Pact and other relevant international initiatives;

"23. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandates, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning, where possible, adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and

the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

"24. *Emphasizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and also notes that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

"25. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, and in this regard acknowledges the discussions that took place at the twentieth meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima from 4 to 7 October 2009, on how to improve cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking;

"26. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals undertaken by the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations;

"27. *Acknowledges* other ongoing regional efforts to combat illicit trafficking in drugs, such as that of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, which, at its forty-seventh regular session, held from 3 to 5 May 2009, adopted a new hemispheric drug strategy, in which it emphasized respect for human rights, addressed drug addiction as a chronic and recurrent disease and proposed a broader focus on drug treatment, as well as those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters, who adopted the Association workplan on combating illicit drug production, trafficking and use (2009-2015) at their thirtieth meeting, held in Phnom Penh from 29 September to 20 October 2009, with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015;

"28. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

"29. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

13. At the 51st meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Ghana, Guyana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" (A/C.3/65/L.16/Rev.1) and orally corrected the text.

14. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, El Salvador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (see A/C.3/65/SR.51).

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.16/Rev.1, as orally corrected (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries) and Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Caribbean Community) (see A/C.3/65/SR.51).

# III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

## Draft resolution I
## Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* section XI, paragraph 1, of its resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006, and section XVI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991 in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

*Recalling also* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 of 3 December 2009[1] and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,[2]

*Recalling further* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[3]

*Having regard* to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[4]

*Recalling* its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011", in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[4] and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

---

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2009/30/Add.1), chap. I.

[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8A* (E/2009/28/Add.1), chap. I.

[3] E/CN.7/2009/14-E/CN.15/2009/24.

[4] E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13.

2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains resulting from the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013;

4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment shall contribute to improving the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6[1] and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14,[2] the Commissions decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

9. *Takes note*, in the preceding context, of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;[5]

10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

---

[5] E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13, paras. 1-3 and 35.

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the relevant crime prevention and criminal justice mandates and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6] with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations.

[6] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

## Draft resolution II
## International cooperation against the world drug problem

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[1] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[2] the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[3] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[4] and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[5]

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[7] addressing the world drug problem, the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS[8] and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009 and those on regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of precursors,

*Recalling also* that in its resolution 64/182 the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session,[9] and called upon States to take the measures necessary to fully implement the actions set out therein, with a view to attaining, in a timely manner, their goals and targets,

*Recalling further* the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 2010/17 of 22 July 2010 on the realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework,

*Welcoming* the measures taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to its activities,

*Recalling* all resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-third session, especially on the strengthening of regional cooperation and including the resolution on achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV,[10]

*Welcoming* the efforts made by Member States to comply with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972

---

[1] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[2] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[3] Resolution S-20/4 E.
[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[6] See resolution 55/2.
[7] See resolution 60/1.
[8] Resolution 60/262, annex.
[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.
[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[12] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[13]

*Gravely concerned* that, despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

*Deeply concerned* about the need to take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking in such substances, and urging Governments to implement Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/10 of 12 March 2010,[10]

*Noting with grave concern* the global increased abuse of certain drugs and the proliferation of new substances, as well as the increasing sophistication of the transnational organized crime groups engaged in their manufacture and distribution,

*Noting with grave concern also* the global increased abuse and manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants as well as the proliferation of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the emergence of new methods of diversion used by organized criminal groups,

*Recognizing* that the use of substances that are not controlled under the international drug control treaties and that may pose potential public-health risks has emerged in recent years in several regions of the world, and noting the increasing number of reports about the production of substances, most commonly herbal mixtures, containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists that have psychoactive effects similar to those produced by cannabis,

*Recognizing also* that international cooperation in demand reduction and supply reduction has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives at the regional and international levels in this regard,

*Reaffirming* that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

*Recognizing* the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and recognizing also the need to promote and facilitate the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,

---

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[13] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

*Reaffirming* that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires a political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem,[14] including the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, also adopted at that session,

*Reaffirming equally* that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Recalling* the recommendations contained in its resolution 64/182 that the Economic and Social Council devote one of its high-level segments to a theme related to the world drug problem and that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

*Conscious* of the need to raise public awareness of the risks and threats posed to all societies by the different aspects of the world drug problem,

1. *Calls upon* States to take, as appropriate, in a timely manner, the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[9] adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

2. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[15] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[16] on human rights, and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Undertakes* to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively, in particular by encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

---

[14] Resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

[15] Resolution 217 A (III).

[16] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

4. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, and commits Member States to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis, including in detention facilities, bearing in mind that those interventions should also consider vulnerabilities that undermine human development, such as poverty and social marginalization;

5. *Notes with great concern* the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting young people, also notes with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to working towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*,[17] and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out its mandate in this area in close cooperation with relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

6. *Encourages* Member States to promote, in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/4 of 12 March 2010,[10] the adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse;

7. *Acknowledges* the continuing efforts made and the progress achieved in countering the world drug problem, notes with great concern the continuing illicit production of and trafficking in opium, the continuing illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine, the increasing illicit production of and trafficking in cannabis, the ongoing global spread of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and the increasing diversion of precursors, as well as the related distribution and use of illicit drugs, and stresses the need to strengthen and intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels to tackle those global challenges in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance;

[17] Available from www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/targetsetting/en/index.html.

8. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures so as to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of new routes and modi operandi of criminal organizations dedicated to the diversion or smuggling of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular with respect to their trafficking via the Internet, and to continue to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of such information;

9. *Encourages* Member States to promote, in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/11 of 12 March 2010,[10] the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists;

10. *Recognizes* the need to collect relevant data and information regarding international cooperation for countering the world drug problem at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, and urges all Member States to support dialogue through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to address this issue;

11. *Also recognizes* that:

(a) Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances require international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach, taking into account the rule of law and, where appropriate, security concerns, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Such crop control strategies include, inter alia, alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, eradication and law enforcement measures;

(c) Such crop control strategies should be in full conformity with article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[13] and appropriately coordinated and phased in accordance with national policies in order to achieve the sustainable eradication of illicit crops, noting furthermore the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in such strategies, coordinated with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication in affected rural areas, taking due account of the traditional licit uses of crops where there is historical evidence of such use and giving due consideration to the protection of the environment;

12. *Further recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invites them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

13. *Urges* Member States to intensify their cooperation with and assistance to transit States affected by illicit drug trafficking, directly or through the competent regional and international organizations, in accordance with article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

Substances of 1988, and on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement measures to counter the drug problem in all its aspects with an integrated and balanced approach;

14. *Reiterates* the urgent need for Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation in order to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

15. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support for national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

16. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in combating the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and scientific standards, and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, including by carrying out training programmes to develop indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement or development of new national indicators and instruments;

18. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body of the United Nations system on drug-related matters, to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect, analyse, use and disseminate accurate, reliable, objective and comparable data and to reflect such information in the *World Drug Report*;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts in supporting States to establish, upon request, operational frameworks essential for communication across national borders and in facilitating the exchange of information on and analysis of drug trafficking trends, with a view to increasing knowledge about the world drug problem at the national, regional and international levels, and recognizes the importance of integrating laboratories and providing scientific support to drug control frameworks and of treating quality analytical data as a primary source of information worldwide;

20. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its

operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[1] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session, as well as, where appropriate, relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission at that session,[18] and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner;

21. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

22. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[12] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[13] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[19] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[20]

23. *Takes note* of the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-third session,[10] the *World Drug Report 2010* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime[21] and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board,[22] and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, especially those in the opium group, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures, such as within the framework of the Paris Pact[23] and other relevant international initiatives;

24. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandates, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning, where possible, adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and

---

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[20] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[21] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.13.

[22] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1.

[23] See S/2003/641, annex.

understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

25. *Emphasizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and also notes that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

26. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, and in this regard acknowledges the discussions conducted at the twentieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held in Lima from 4 to 7 October 2010;

27. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals undertaken by the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations and initiatives, including the plan of action on combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime adopted at the special conference held under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Moscow on 27 March 2009,[24] the relevant decisions of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit held in Tashkent in June 2010, and the efforts undertaken within the framework of the permanent counter-narcotics mechanism "Channel";

28. *Acknowledges* other ongoing regional efforts to combat illicit trafficking in drugs and address the demand for illicit drugs, such as those of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, and those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters to combat illicit drug production, trafficking and use (workplan 2009-2015) with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015;

29. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

30. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[25] and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

---

[24] See A/63/805-S/2009/177, annex I.

[25] A/65/93.

United Nations A/65/459

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2010

Original: English

**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 118

# Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

## Report of the Third Committee

*Rapporteur*: Mr. Asif **Garayev** (Azerbaijan)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 52nd meeting, on 23 November 2010 (see A/C.3/65/SR.52). It had before it a tentative programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly (A/C.3/65/L.66), submitted by the Chair of the Committee.

3. Also at its 52nd meeting, the Committee approved its tentative programme of work for the sixty-sixth session, as contained in document A/C.3/65/L.66, and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly (see para. 4).

## Recommendation of the Third Committee

4. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

## Programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly approves the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-sixth session as set out below:

Item 1. Social development:

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

10-65902 (E) 081210

Please recycle

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing.

Item 2. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

Item 3. International drug control.

Item 4. Advancement of women:

(a) Advancement of women;

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.

Item 5. Promotion and protection of the rights of children:

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children;

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children.

Item 6. Rights of indigenous peoples:

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples;

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

Item 7. Promotion and protection of human rights:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 8. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 9. Right of peoples to self-determination.

Item 10. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.

Item 11. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.

Item 12. Programme planning.

United Nations A/65/460

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 December 2010

Original: English

**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 130

# Programme planning

## Report of the Third Committee

*Rapporteur*: Mr. Asif **Garayev** (Azerbaijan)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Programme planning" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees and the plenary to enhance discussion of evaluation, planning, budgeting and monitoring reports.

2. At its 1st meeting, on 4 October 2010, the Committee was advised that no action was required under this item.

10-68115 (E) 131210

Please recycle